

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. III

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 8, 1912

NUMBER 23

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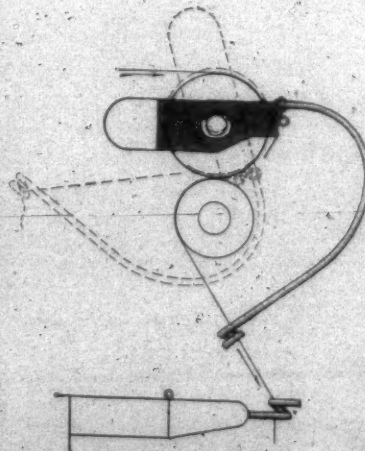
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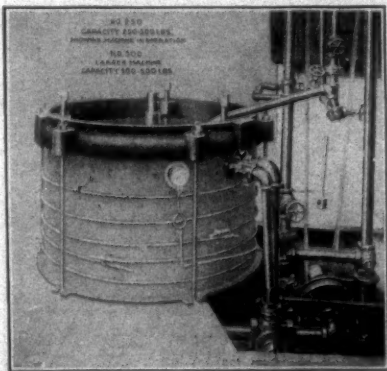
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 3

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 8, 1912

NUMBER 23

Tariff Board Report

Sample No. 20. Persian Lawn.

Grey Construction:	Mill No. 46
Width—Yards (per pound)	46 in.—10.69
Warp thrs x fill'g thrs (per in.)	76 x 68
Yarns: Warp—Filling	80—120
	Cost per pound of total (grey) P. ct. cost
Labor cost (per pound)	\$0.317875 36.67
Works exp. and fix. chrgs (per lb)	.115239 13.29
Cotton cost (per pound)	.379894 43.82
Depreciation cost (per pound)	.053948 6.22
Total cost per pound of cloth	.866956 100.00
Cost per yard of cloth (grey)	.081400

Sample No. 50. Organdy.

Grey construction:	Mill No. 46
Width—Yards (per pound)	32 in.—15.36
W'rp thrs x fill. thrs (per in.)	76 x 68
Yarns: Warp—Filling	80—120
	Cost per pound of total (grey) P. ct. cost
Labor cost (per pound)	\$0.317875 36.67
Works exp. and fix. charges (per lb)	.115239 13.29
Cotton cost (per pound)	.379894 43.82
Depreciation cost (per pound)	.053948 6.22
Total cost per pound of cloth	.866956 100.00
Cost per yard of cloth (grey)	.056442

Sample No. 54. Cotton Serge.

Grey construction:	Mill No. 41.
Width—Yards (per pound)	33½ in.—3.22
W'rp thrs x fill. thrs (per in.)	53 x 50
Yarns: Warp—Filling	28-2—28-2
	Cost per pound of total (grey) P. ct. cost
Labor cost (per pound)	\$0.069431 21.99
Works exp. and fix. charges (per lb)	.037278 11.81
Cotton cost (per pound)	.496580 62.83
Depreciation cost (per pound)	.010652 3.37
Total cost per pound of cloth	.315741 100.00
Cost per yard of cloth (grey)	.098056

Sample No. 59. Madras Shirting.

Grey construction:	Mill No. 15 (estimated)
Width—Yards (per pound)	34½ in.—5.16
W'rp thrs x fill. thrs (per in.)	105 x 90
Yarns: Warp—Filling	50—50
	Cost per pound of total (grey) P. ct. cost
Labor cost (per pound)	\$0.160968 31.18
Works exp. and fix. charges (per lb)	.068542 13.28
Cotton cost (per pound)	.274150 53.11
Depreciation cost (per pound)	.012518 2.43
Total cost per pound of cloth	.516178 100.00
Cost per yard of cloth (grey)	.100000

Sample No. 19. Persian Lawn.

Grey Construction:	Mill No. 52	Mill No. 46*
Width—Yards (per pound)	30 in.—16.46	32 in.—15.94
Warp thrs x fill'g thrs (per in.)	80 x 80	84 x 80
Yarns: Warp—Filling	90—130	100—140
	Cost per pound of total (grey) P. ct. cost	
Labor cost (per pound)	\$0.312212 36.91	\$0.425332 41.55
Works exp. and fix. chrgs (per lb)	.118089 13.96	.147042 14.36
Cotton cost (per pound)	.374077 44.23	.379894 37.11
Depreciation cost (per pound)	.041438 4.90	.071414 6.98
Total cost per pound of cloth	.845816 100.00	1.023682 100.00
Cost per yard of cloth (grey)	.051386	.064224

Sample No. 63. Chambray.

Grey construction:	Mill No. 69.
Width—Yards (per pound)	32 in.—6.34
W'rp thrs x fill. thrs (per in.)	72 x 60
Yarns: Warp—Filling	30-1—36-1
	Cost per pound of total (grey) P. ct. cost
Labor cost (per pound)	\$0.200253 23.86
Works exp. and fix. charges (per lb)	.168402 20.07
Cotton cost (per pound)	.474949 56.07
Depreciation cost (per pound)	.000000 00.00
Total cost per pound of cloth	.839149 100.00
Cost per yard of cloth (grey)	.132358

Sample No. 60. Leno, Fancy.

Grey construction:	Mill No. 55.
Width—Yards (per pound)	28½ in.—10.75
W'rp thrs x fill. thrs (per in.)	84 x 63
Yarns: Warp—Filling	60—90
	Cost per pound of total (grey) P. ct. cost
Labor cost (per pound)	\$0.238547 38.20
Works exp. and fix. charges (per lb)	.101431 16.24
Cotton cost (per pound)	.284534 45.56
Depreciation cost (per pound)	
Total cost per pound of cloth	.624512 100.00
Cost per yard of cloth (grey)	.058094

Sample No. 70. Sateen.

Grey construction:	Mill No. 19
Width—Yards (per pound)	39 in.—3.75
Warp thrs x fill thrs (per in.)	96 x 132
Yarns: Warp—Filling	36—50
	Cost per pound of total (grey) P. ct. cost
Labor cost (per pound)	\$0.095051 25.16
Works exp. and fix. chrgs (per lb)	.044897 11.88
Cotton cost (per pound)	.233389 61.77
Depreciation cost (per pound)	.004511 1.19
Total cost per pound of cloth	.377848 100.00
Cost per yard of cloth (grey)	.100759
	Spin. Looms

Modern Ring Spinning

THE object of the information which will be given in this series of articles on ring spinning is to furnish practical hints under two chief headings—viz., "The Starting-up of New Ring Spinning Frames" and "The Management of the Ring-room." Under the first heading information derived from actual practice and producing satisfactory results will be furnished on such points as the initial oiling of the spindles; setting of spindles, thread guides and rollers; calculations to ascertain the various wheels for the initial starting of the frame, etc. After which, under the equally important second heading, some of the points which will receive full consideration may be briefly indicated as follows: The arrangement of ring frames, having particular reference to the counts of yarn spun; atmospheric conditions; duties of spinners, gaiters-up, and doffers; regular oiling of the spindles and other parts of the frame; periodical scouring; yarn faults and remedies; changing counts, etc.

Cleaning New Spindles.—In all cases before new ring spindles are put into work, it is a very advisable and necessary procedure to have every spindle blade, inner tube and bolster thoroughly cleaned so as to remove as much grit and dirt as possible. This thorough cleaning of new ring spindles applies equally well when a ring frame has to be respindled, or when odd spindles take the place of defective ones on a ring frame which has been running some time. It is not sufficient just to wipe the spindles with a cleaning cloth or waste as they are taken out of the machinist's case, as that does not effectively remove all the dirt and grit. After the spindles have received the preliminary wiping, it is essential to wash the spindle blades, inner tubes and bolsters in paraffin oil. This method is used in many mills and can be recommended to free as much of the harmful grit as possible. Any ring overlooker applying such a method to clean ring spindles previous to putting them in work will be surprised at the amount of dirt and grit sediment which is washed away from 400 new spindles. A bucket about one-third full of paraffin oil will serve for all the spindles of a new ring frame, and each part forming a complete spindle, such as the blade, inner tube and bolster, must be immersed in the oil and given a good shaking. Each complete spindle must be so treated before commencing to take out the blade and inner tube from another bolster, in order to prevent any of the parts not being refitted to their own bolster. After as much dirt and grit has been removed as possible, each of the parts comprising the complete spindle should be subjected to a good wiping by waste or a cleaning cloth. In some instances, after washing 400 new spindles for a ring frame, dirt and grit sediment

to the extent of half an inch thick has been found at the bottom of the bucket. The small expense caused by applying this method is paid for many times over by the saving in spindle oil when starting up the spindles, as it is not necessary to renew the oil in the bolsters as often during the first few weeks. Another good reason for applying the method is the fact that there is much less heating of the spindles during the first week's running of a new ring frame.

Initial Oiling of the Spindles.—In starting or gaiting up a newly erected ring frame it is of vital importance that special attention be paid to the operation of oiling the spindles for the first time. Machinery begins to depreciate as soon as it is put in use, and if insufficient attention be devoted to starting up any machine in a cotton mill, its life is considerably shortened, in addition to the quality and quantity of yarn produced not being as satisfactory as it otherwise would be. During the past few years developments have undoubtedly been made in many details of the ring frame and the attention devoted to ring spindles by machinists has resulted in several improvements. Some of these may be briefly mentioned, as follows: Improvements in the construction, better provision for lubrication, and more perfect balancing of spindles, thus permitting higher spindle speeds. In spite of these improvements it must be remembered that the amount of care and constant attention necessary in starting up new ring spindles is not decreased. In this connection it is not proposed to give illustrations and descriptions of the many types of ring spindles in use, as this is more on the side of the construction of spindles than on the practical working side. Let it be noted, however, that any carelessness in the method of lubricating the spindles, especially for the first time, will result in a deal of unnecessary trouble later on, and therefore the ring-room overlooker should always personally superintend this operation. On account of each spindle being fitted to its own bearing, it is necessary to take sufficient care that when each spindle and inner tube is taken from its base or bolster, it is placed in such a position that after sufficient oil has been poured into the bolster each spindle and inner tube can be fitted back into its own base or bolster. If this matter is neglected, it occasionally happens that a few spindles get crossed—i. e., a bolster does not receive its own spindle blade and inner tube, and when the bands are put on the spindle wharves odd spindles will not revolve satisfactorily. In addition, when a spindle or an inner tube, is not refitted to its own companion bolster at a subsequent oiling, the spindle blade may also lose its central position in relation to the ring. Therefore it is necessary to adopt some systematic method of preventing any such occurrences.

To Prevent Spindles Getting Crossed.—One good method which is in use for holding the spindles when they are taken out, and before oil is poured into the bolsters, is to have a number of boards about 4 in. in width and 6 or 7 feet long, with holes bored in them. The holes to be in the centre of the boards, with a distance from centre to centre according to the gauge of the spindles. It is necessary that the size of the holes to be a trifle larger than the lower portion of the spindles, so as to allow the length of the blade between the lower extremity and the underside of the wharve to fit through the hole. On one side of each board there should be fastened a number of hooks, so that the boards can be hung down in front of the spindle rails. All the spindles should be taken out of the bolsters, and each placed in its respective hole in the board opposite the bolster. When this has been accomplished each inner tube or shell should be taken out and laid carefully beside its own spindle blade. Sufficient oil should now be poured into each bolster, so that when the inner tube and spindle are replaced the oil will come to the top, or just overflow. It is imperative that before each inner tube and spindle blade are replaced into their respective bolster, they are well wiped by a cleaning cloth, or waste, in order to remove any dirt or grit.

Some firms will fill the spindle holder or bolster with oil, knowing that when the spindle is again inserted into the bolster all the oil displaced must necessarily run over the top, and either on the spindle rail or on the floor. But to make sure that every spindle has a good supply of oil, this method is often used in preference to other methods where there is room for doubt as to whether the spindles get a proper supply.

Appliance for Pouring Oil in Bolsters.—In order to pour oil into bolsters, both economically and satisfactorily, an appliance known as a ring-spindle oiler is used. By using this appliance the amount of oil poured into each bolster can be regulated to a nicety. There is no necessity for wasting oil, such as can often be noticed on the spindle rails and the floor, and as this appliance saves a considerable amount of time in oiling spindles, this arrangement is recommended for use. Briefly, the oiler consists of a strongly made body A, inside of which is a pump actuated by a thumb plunger B. The length of stroke of the plunger is regulated by the adjustable nut C, and as the length of the stroke governs the amount of oil delivered for one complete downward movement of the plunger, it will be seen from the perspective view that just the right amount of oil for one bolster can be very quickly attained by the simple adjustment referred to. The delivery side of the oiler has a spout D, which, by the institution

of the V-shaped guide E, enables the operative to get along quickly from one bolster to another and pour in the correct amount of oil in the least possible time. In all cases when using a measuring oil can for oiling spindles, it should be tested now and again after being thoroughly cleaned, so as to ensure efficient working and the correct amount of oil being deposited in each bolster.

Other Methods of Preventing Spindles Being Crossed.—In mills where boards are not used to hold the spindle blades and inner tubes during the time that they are out of the bolsters, one of two other methods may be adopted to prevent the blades and tubes getting crossed. Some method is, of course, necessary where the spindles are so constructed that they cannot be oiled until the blades and inner tubes are first removed. One method is to take the spindle blades out in rotation and place them in the same order on the roller beam. The lower, or oiled, part of the spindle should be placed at the front of the roller beam; otherwise, when oiling the spindles after the frame has running some time, the back boards would need wiping down well with waste, caused by the oiled end of the spindles being placed behind and the oil on the spindles running on to the back boards. If this is allowed to occur, a lot more work is caused, besides the nasty mess, the end of which cannot always be seen. The inner tubes are placed between the bolsters on top of the spindle rails. If this method is applied, ordinary care will prevent the occurrence of blades and tubes being replaced on the wrong bolsters after oiling.

The second method, briefly referred to at the commencement of this article, is more applicable to a frame after the spindles have been banded, rather than to the initial oiling of the spindles. The spindle bands are first of all slipped off the wharves on to the bolsters, then the spindles are taken out of the bolsters and placed between the cap-bar backs and the traverse guide. Each spindle is placed in an inverted position opposite its own bolster, and each inner tube as it is taken out of the bolster is placed on its companion spindle. After pumping out the old oil, and pouring sufficient new oil in the bolsters, the inner tubes and spindles are well wiped and then replaced in their correct bolsters. The spindle bands will of course, require slipping on to the wharves. When using this method care must be taken that the roving, extending from the creel to the rollers, is not soiled with oil from the inner tubes.

Other Methods of Oiling Spindles.—Owing to the loss of time required to take out and replace spindle blades and inner tubes, some firms have adopted the trapot spindle and the Bodlen "Acme" Spindle, which can be oiled while they are running. It is also opportune to mention in

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this connection the method of oiling spindles exhibited at the recent Manchester exhibition by Messrs. J. Hetherington & Sons. In this device one trough containing oil serves for a number of spindles. This oil tank, or trough, is situated just beneath the spindle rail, and it is so constructed that it can be easily emptied of dirty oil and refilled with clean oil. It can also be removed and thoroughly cleaned when required. This method, of course, obviates the necessity of taking out the individual spindles and inner tubes previous to pumping oil from or pouring oil into, the bolsters.

Spindle Oil.—The quality of oil used for oiling ring-frame spindles, does not often receive the consideration it merits, yet the matter is of prime importance. It is false economy to use a low-class and cheap variety; far better results will be obtained by using a good thin oil which is absolutely free from grit. When cotton-spinning firms send out for quotations and samples of oil from oil merchants or refiners, it is no uncommon thing for the lowest quotation to be accepted without the samples of oil being properly examined, with the result that during the contract period the oil proves to be unsatisfactory. Oftentimes the ring overlooker or the mill manager is never permitted to express an opinion as to which is the most suitable oil for spindles when contracts for lubricants are being placed. Very often the samples of oil sent in by various oil refiners

are never opened, or inspected, previous to deciding on the firm to provide the oil for the ensuing three, six or twelve months. It would be much more satisfactory and economical if the oil samples were put to a practical test by the ring overlooker before the contractors were decided upon, instead of the small samples of oil being kept in the cotton mill offices without either being opened or examined. A hint which may be given here is that some ring men will mix an eggcupful of paraffin oil to two quarts of spindle oil before pouring it into the bolsters.

Bands.—For driving the spindles from the tin rollers, both the tubular and the ordinary bands are in common use. By the ordinary band is meant the band containing several strands twisted together similar in manner to a loaded yarn or a cotton driving rope. A very satisfactory type to use is designated 4-30's Egyptian tubular banding; a band of such a count is composed of 16 strands, each strand containing 4 ends of 30's yarn, and made on a frame of 16 spindles. There are, of course, other counts of banding in use, such as 3-16's, 4-20's and 7-40's. The 4-30's banding is considered by some to be rather thin, so that a good quantity of 4-20's and 3-16's is used. 4-20's consists of 64 ends of 20's, made up of 16 strands of 4 ends each, or a total of 64 ends; while 3-16's is made from 16 strands of 3 ends each or 48 ends of 16's. In odd cases 7-40's banding is pre-

ferred. Also a good quantity of tubular banding is used, made from 16 strands, each strand consisting of 5 ends of about 30's counts.

Spindle-band Stretching Machine.—Previous to spindle banding being used on the frame to drive the spindles, many firms subject the band to what is known as a spindle-band stretching machine. The machine, which is made by Messrs. Cook and Co., has been designed to eliminate any unnecessary stretch which there may be in spindle banding. A large number of these machines have been installed during recent years, and the advantages claimed are an elimination of soft-built bobbins and soft places in yarn, the twist in the yarn is more regular, there is a saving of spindle band, there are fewer stoppages and consequently increased production.

Manner of Banding Spindles.—Previous to banding the spindles of a new frame, it must be determined whether the frame is intended to spin yarn twist way or west way. To spin yarn twist way, the spindles must revolve in a clockwise direction, while west-way spindles must of course revolve in the opposite direction, or counter-clockwise. To assist in threading the band around the tin rollers a special banding wire is used. In frames having 10in. rollers, the distance through the frame is generally from 2ft. 10in. to 3ft., and a banding wire which is satisfactory can be made from strong tough wire 33in. long and 1-8in. thick. One end

of the banding wire has a loop 13-4in. in diameter, and the other end a double hook.

In banding new spindles to revolve twist way, the method adopted by the operative known as a bander or jobber is to take the end of the band from the ball and tie on a washer small enough to pass between the two tin rollers. The bander hooks the weighted end of the band on the hook, then passes the hooked end of the wire along with the weighted end of the band, on the right side of the spindle to be banded, until the hook directly over the space between the two tin rollers. He now lets the band go slack, with the result that the weighted end of the band drops on the floor. The banding wire is then withdrawn from that side of the spindle and placed on the other side, with the hooked end sufficiently over the back tin roller to allow a boy or girl at the back of the frame to take hold of the weighted end of the band, draw it up over the back tin roller, and place it on the hook of the banding wire. The bander at the front of the frame now draws the wire and weighted end of the band forwards, the washer is taken off the band, then the latter is tied around the spindle wharve by a reef knot, and the excess band cut off. If it is necessary for the ring frame to be banded at any time with the tin rollers revolving, great care must be exercised by the assistant to avoid accident to his arm.

(Continued on page 11.)

Greens on Cotton

With the large number of artificial coloring matters at the disposal of the dyer, it is now not the same difficult matter to produce shades of green on the vegetable fibres as it was before they appeared. Within the knowledge of many dyers living today the methods formerly practised for the dyeing of a green on cotton consisted in giving a bottom blue with indigo from a cold vat, souring and washing, and then treating with a solution of acetate of alumina or of copper sulphate and alum and finally dyeing with quercitron or fustic. A large range of shades of green could, of course, be obtained by varying the depth of blue and yellow respectively. Saddening can be accomplished by means of logwood. When methylene green and malachite green came into use, they were employed at first in this direction merely for the topping of the indigo greens to brighten the shades.

They were eventually used on a tannin ground, but in this feature of their application their employment was somewhat limited because of the absence at the time of a more suitable fixing agent for the tannin than an iron salt. Ferrous sulphate and nitrate of iron were the fixing agents used.

All these methods were somewhat costly in that they called for much manipulation and took up a deal of time. It was quite a great event when it became possible to produce many shades of green from one bath with the appearance of the substantive dyestuffs.

Unfortunately, however, the big recommendations failed to a large extent because of the lack of fastness to light and to washing of the direct dyeings of the time.

The drawback was attacked, and as a result methods of after-treating the dyeings with the direct dyestuffs were proposed so as to improve their fastness. Thus the methods of after-treating were not generally applicable to all of the direct coloring matters, though they attained their object with some members of the series. For example, it was found that by after-treating dyeings with benzo green F F G (Bayer) the fastness of the color to washing could be greatly improved, even to an extent in many instances and warranting the incurring of the extra expense of the treatment.

Dyeings with mixture of diamine fast yellow B and diamine blue R W (Cassella) could also be improved in respect of fastness to light and to washing by after-treating with bichromate of potash and copper sulphate.

In this respect it was noticed by some observant person that diamine green C L gave much faster dyeings when it was applied from a copper dyeing vessel. Diaminonitrozol green G (Cassella) and thiazol yellow 3G in association with Chicago blue B (Thayer) are

so-called coupling dyes, and dyeings with them may therefore be after-treated with diazotised paranitraniline to give colors faster to washing. Para green (Bayer) is a dyestuff of the same character. Dianil fast green B (M., L., and B.) is a comparatively new substantive dyestuff which gives dyeings somewhat satisfactory in fastness to washing without any course of after treatment. For quite a long time however, it was not possible to produce with the substantive dyestuffs dyeings as bright in shade as could be got with the basic dyestuffs. But now there are some on the market, which give very bright shades, notably brilliant pure green G (Bayer) which supplies colors at least as pure as a basic color.

When the sulphide dyestuffs came in, and in view of the recommendations they offered on account of their much greater fastness, the problem of producing bright greens again repeated itself. It was eventually more or less solved. The first green sulphide dyestuff to appear on the market (1898) was katigen green 2B (Zayer). This furnishes a bright shade of green fairly fast to light, washing and boiling without requiring any after-treatment. Immedial dark green B (Cassella) quickly followed, and it is useful for the production of dark greens requiring to be reasonably fast. Thiokene green (M. L., and B.) also gives dark shades of green. Katigen brilliant green G and 3G (Bayer) supply dyeings of great purity of shade and satisfactorily fast to light and to washing. An after-treatment of any of the dyeings made with the sulphide dyestuffs with copper salts is to be avoided.

The material is then dried without washing, not only because it causes the color to be saddened considerably, but also an account of the risk of tendering the fibre. Anyway, no improvement in fastness is thereby effected.

A further group of green dyestuffs is to be found amongst the vat dyestuffs which show good properties of fastness, but as yet there is none better than sulphide greens.

An interesting method of dyeing a green on cotton is one which rests on the use of a substantive dyestuff and a dyestuff for wool.

The process is simple and it enables the production of a green possessing extraordinary brightness indeed, such as cannot be equalled with the basic dyes. The cotton is entered into a liquor at a temperature of 60 degrees C., containing the required quantities of brilliant pure yellow 6G extra (Bayer) and alizarin saphirol B and 20 to 40 per cent of sulphate of soda. The liquor is brought to the boil in the course of half an hour and then 4 to 6 per cent of alum is added to the bath and working continued for a further half hour.—Textile Recorder of Manchester, England

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The Cotton Crop.

Although an August condition of 76.5 was lower than expected, even for a late season in cotton, it is at least better than the index of four low years in the past decade for the corresponding month. The government's figure was under the average which seventy-five members of the cotton exchange had guessed, and, likewise, still further below the estimate of condition which the more trustworthy of private sources had arrived at a few days in advance. Whatever else may be said about the government's average condition, the probability seems on the side of the belief that it does not over-estimate the state of the crop report at the beginning of August.

Considering the returns by States, the weakness of the situation as it now stands lies in the middle group of States, including Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, where the crop suffered from rainy and cloudy weather. All of these States lost during July, and are considerably under the average of the belt as a whole. The best results are shown in the Carolinas, South Carolina holding all of its June condition throughout July. In the West, there is pronounced deterioration, reflected in a change in Texas from 89 to 84 per cent of normal in thirty days. The hot weather has been broken since the government's observations, and the decline, temporarily at least, is arrested. Both Texas and Oklahoma obviously need rain.

What this means in actual cotton is still enigmatical. The large area of thirty-four million acres planted gives evidence of little abandonment so far. Final yields must be largely a question of August weather, length of season and frost limit. These unknown quantities, if favorable, may still possibly produce a crop approximating the largest prior to 1911, which was 13,595,000 bales. Otherwise, under extreme conditions, we should scarcely have been better than 12,000,000 bales. Between that and about 13,500,000 bales the estimates still hover, awaiting daily light on conditions.—Wall Street Journal.

Condition of Cotton.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The condition of the growing cotton crop of the United States on July 25 was 76.5 per cent of a normal, compared with 80.4 per cent on June 25 this year, 89.1 per cent on July 25, last year, 75.5 per cent in 1910, 71.9 per cent in 1909 and 80.6 per cent, the average normal condition on July 25 for the past ten years according to the third cotton condition report of the season issued by the Crop Reporting Board, Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture estimated from reports of its correspondents and agents and announced at noon today.

The area planted to cotton this year as previously reported by the Department of Agriculture in its preliminary estimate is about 34,

697,000 acres, or 93 per cent of the acreage planted last year.

Imports of Cotton Into The United States.

It seems strange to see the greatest cotton producing country of the world bringing raw cotton half way around the globe and importing it for use in her own manufacturing fact that the United States, which produces practically two-thirds of the world's cotton, brought from China during the last fiscal year (1911) more than nine million pounds of raw cotton, at a cost in that country of more than a million dollars and from India in 1910 about five and one-half million pounds, at a million dollars. Other distant sections valuation of more than a half million of the world were also drawn upon—Peru, four and three-quarter million pounds in 1911; Dutch East Indies, in 1909, nearly a half million pounds; Haiti in 1911, nearly a half million pounds; while other contributors include Venezuela, Ecuador, British West Indies, Santo Domingo, Mexico, Panama, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, while from Egypt, the chief source of supply of long stapled, high grade cotton, the imports in 1911 were larger than in any earlier year, amounting to eighty-eight million pounds. In addition to this there was imported from England about seven and one-half million pounds, presumably chiefly East Indian, Egyptian and West African, since England, of course, produces no cotton. Raw cotton importations in 1911 were larger than in any earlier year amounting to 113,768,313 pounds valued at \$24,776,320.

High prices of domestic cotton are the cause of the large increase in importation of cotton, especially that from China and India. The quantity of cotton imported from China never reached a quarter of a million pounds prior to 1908 and in 1909 was practically one and a half million pounds and in 1911, nine million pounds. From India the quantity imported seldom reached a half million pounds prior to 1908, in which year the total was over three-quarters of a million pounds in 1910, five and a half millions and in 1911, two and a half millions. The Chinese and Indian cottons are as a rule of shorter staple than that of the United States, and as a consequence are rated at a somewhat lower price in the world's markets—a fact which accounts for the large growth in the importation of these cottons in the recent years in which American cotton has commanded exceptionally high prices. On the other hand, Egyptian cotton which is of longer staple, higher quality and therefore higher in price than that of the United States, still forms a large proportion of the imports, the quantity imported direct from Egypt in 1911 being 88,000,000 pounds out of a total of 114,000,000 pounds imported in that year, and its value \$20,500,000, out of the \$24,750,000 worth imported.

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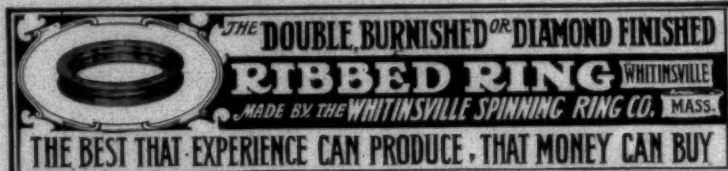


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Power Required for Weaving

Criticism by English journal of paper read before Southern Textile Association

IN abstract of a paper on the above subject read by H. W. Atkinson before the Southern Textile Association, was recently printed in several of the leading textile journals. The calculations that appeared therein, and the terms used, were very misleading, and hence the following short treatment of the subject may be useful, as it is a matter of some interest; it may also counteract the effects of the false statements on those readers who have not a sufficient knowledge of mechanics to see the errors. A single example, and by no means an isolated one, will show the kind of calculation referred to. The shuttle of the loom had to pass from one end of the slay to the other, a distance of 5ft., in 1-8sec., and the velocity of the shuttle was calculated to be 80ft. per sec. Whether this is maximum or average velocity is not clear, but it requires very little calculation to see that under these conditions the average shuttle velocity must be 5 divided by 1-8, or 40ft. per sec. Calculations such as these, and the use of such terms as "acceleration in feet per second," "acceleration due to gravity, 32lb.," and so on, call for some criticism and correction. Coming to the actual problem, the loom dealt with was weaving 36in. wide cloth, 60 ends and 56 picks per inch, running at 160 picks per minute, and for comparison the same particulars will be taken and the calculations made on the same basis—viz., that friction is to be ignored. As we shall see, the power for picking is all we can calculate with any degree of accuracy.

Picking.—To estimate the power required for picking we must find the maximum velocity of the shuttle, which is, of course, its velocity when leaving the shuttle-box and entering the shed. While passing through the warp the shuttle velocity is reduced by friction, and we can assume with a fair degree of accuracy that the retardation is uniform. Taking the coefficient of friction between shuttle and warp at 0.4 the retardation $f=0.4 \times 32.2=13$ ft. per sec. nearly. The spaces passed over by the shuttle during its passage

through the warp is approximately equal to cloth width plus shuttle length, and we may take it as 4ft. The time for the passage of the shuttle will be about the time for 100 degree of the crankshaft revolution—viz.,

$$\frac{100}{360} \times \frac{60}{160} = 0.104 \text{ sec.}$$

The maximum velocity of the shuttle can now be calculated from the formula—

$$S = Vt - \frac{1}{2}ft^2$$

or

$$S + \frac{1}{2}ft^2 = Vt$$

where S=space passed over in feet; V=initial velocity in feet per second; t=time in seconds; f=retardation in feet per second.

$$V = \frac{S + \frac{1}{2}ft^2}{t} = \frac{4 + (\frac{1}{2} \times 13 \times 0.104^2)}{0.104}$$

$$V = 39 \text{ ft. per sec.}$$

the maximum shuttle velocity.

The kinetic energy of the shuttle as it leaves the picker can be calculated from the formula:

$$K.E. = \frac{WV^2}{2g}; \text{ and taking the weight of shuttle and bobbin at } 14 \text{ oz. as given, we find the kinetic energy} = \frac{14}{16} \times \frac{39^2}{2 \times 32.2} = 20.7 \text{ ft.-lb.}$$

This energy must of course come through the picking motion from the crankshaft, and this is the work expended in accelerating the shuttle per revolution of the crankshaft. The horsepower used for this purpose

$$\frac{20.7 \times 160}{33,000} = 0.1 \text{ H.P.}$$

The whole of the kinetic energy of the shuttle is expended in friction, with the exception of the small amount used to lift the striking blade of the fast-reed motion. In addition to accelerating the shuttle, the frictional resistance of the swell has to be overcome, and to calculate the work expended in this way we must know the force required to move the shuttle in the shuttle-box, and the distance the shut-

tle moves while in contact with the swell. Taking these as 4lb. and 6in. respectively, we have $4 \times 0.5 = 2$ ft.-lb. expended per pick, in addition to the 20.7ft.-lb. already found, making a total of 22.7ft.-lb. per pick for moving the shuttle. The relatively small amount of energy required to overcome swell friction in comparison with that required to accelerate the shuttle is worthy of note, and shows that swell-relieving motions are not of very much value from the point of view of power saving, whatever may be their other advantages. Not only is energy expended in giving motion to the shuttle; the picking mechanism has to be set in motion every pick, and if we know the particulars the power used in this way can be found. Assuming a cone overpick, the shaft, stick, and cone weighing 13 1-2lb. and the stick being 24in. long, the radius of gyration r is approximately 3in., and its maximum angular velocity, w , 19.5 radians per sec.; this, assuming that the maximum speed of the stick end is the same as the maximum shuttle speed. The maximum kinetic energy of the

$$\text{picking mechanism is } \frac{Ww^2r^2}{2g} = \frac{13.5 \times 19.5^2 \times 0.25^2}{2 \times 32.2} = 5 \text{ ft.-lb. approximately.}$$

This has to be supplied from the picking tappet every pick, and all of it is wasted, partly at the buffer and partly by the cone striking on the tappet. The total horse-power for picking is thus

$$\frac{(20.7 + 5) \times 160}{33,000} = 0.135 \text{ H.P.}$$

Movement of the Slay.—The power required to drive the slay is entirely due to friction at the rocking shaft and connecting-arm bearings, and if friction is ignored the net power required by the slay is zero. If we start, say, at the beating-up point, approximately on the front center, the slay is momentarily at rest, and while the crankpin moves around to the bottom centre the slay has to be speeded up to approximately the crankpin speed, and to

do this the crank and arm must pull the slay and do work on it. At approximately the bottom centre the slay is moving at its maximum speed, and all the work done on it is stored up as kinetic energy in the moving slay. From bottom centre to back centre the slay has to be slowed down and stopped, and in coming to rest the slay applies force to the crank through the arm, and gives back the energy that was stored in it, this energy helping to turn the crankshaft and doing useful work in other parts of the loom. This cycle is repeated from back centre to front, energy being taken from the crank from back to top centres and given up again from top to front centres.

Shedding.—As is the case with the slay, so with the shedding; when friction is ignored the power required is zero. When the shed is being opened, energy is taken from the tappet shaft, and while the shed remains open this energy is stored up in the stretched warp. When the tappets come off the dwell the pull of the warp will close the shed, and not only so, but will apply force to the tappet shaft, giving back the energy that was taken during the opening of the shed. In the actual loom, of course, this is not by any means the case, energy being used in overcoming frictional resistance, such as that of the treadle bowl, the treadle fulcrum, and the roller mountings.

Take-up.—The power required for taking up the cloth and for overcoming the let-off friction can be calculated if we know the tension on the warp, and this is given as 28.5, or, say, 30lb. Taking 56 picks per inch, we have a force of 30lb.

$$\frac{160}{56} \text{ displaced—in. per min.; the work per minute being } \frac{30 \times 160}{12 \times 56} = 7 \text{ ft.-lb. and the horse power } = \frac{7}{33,000} = 0.0002, \text{ which is almost negligible.}$$

(Continued on Page 12)

W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Answer to Loom Beam.

Editor:

In answer to question of "Loom Beam" I will say that it is possible to make the fabric with one beam. It can be obtained by winding two quills of filling into one and then weaving it. Also if he wants two picks in the warp, just draw two threads in the harness and it will give the desired result.

I hope this will be beneficial to "Loom Beam." S. H. J.

Answer to "Young Carder."

Editor:

In answer to "Young Carder" I will mention a few points on this subject.

In consideration of all conditions I could never get my flats too close for up-to-date carding. For bad stock, dirty or trashy cotton there is such a thing as getting the flats too close at back of card. The best way I ever found to set for that kind of stock is to set the front points No. 1 and No. 2 to an 8 gauge and No. 3 between a 9 and 10 gauge. Then set points No. 4 and No. 5 to a 11 gauge.

If all points are set down as close as the front on this stock it will do bad carding and the sliver will be trashy and nipey.

Another important thing is not to set the make-up plate too close for when too close it will force the stock into the clothing out of reach of the flats and the front flats will have to do all of the carding. If the flats are too far off the sliver will show nips. Perhaps some of the boys can give a better answer than this. W. N. C.

Making a Good Lap.

It is very necessary to make a good lap if you desire good carding. A good lap is one that will weigh the same at any part with a given length and be free from foreign matter, and although that is not done in practice, it is the duty of the carder, (who is usually in charge of picking), to see that his laps are as near perfect as possible.

A lap should not vary more than 1-2 pound each way from the weight desired, and in order to know that they are weighing right, the carder should test a few laps each day. The inside of a picker should be cleaned, at least, twice a day, as they cannot be kept any too clean and rolls should be kept smooth. All parts should be kept well oiled and working free with a pliable, well pieced belt running near the center of the cones.

In setting the beater and girds for ordinary, one-inch American cotton, the distance between beater blade and feed rolls should be 3-16 to 5-16 of an inch. The gird bars should be set to beater 1-2 inch at least, while the distance between bars is usually about 1-2 inch from

the edge of first three bars, while the rest are about 3-8 inch apart. The apron should be kept tight, so there will be no slip, and all gears set to the proper depth.

The air current is a very important consideration in making a good lap, for if it is too weak, too much waste and an uneven lap will be the result; while if it is too strong, the cotton will not be properly cleaned, and split laps will be the result.—The Pacomico.

Health.

"The first requisite to success in life is to be a good animal." Health, strength and vitality do not come by chance, but by obedience to natural laws. Study health. Select at least a half dozen principles which you will obey, and hold to them rigidly. Form at least so many correct life habits. No universal rules will apply absolutely to all. There must be adaptation to individual peculiarities, but the cultivation of certain life habits is of permanent and universal advantage. —Gymnasium Hand Book.

Deadliest Enemy of Man is the Fly.

"Either man must kill the fly or the fly will kill the man." The above sentence printed in blazing red letters on placards is being used in many American towns and cities in the war against the typhoid fly.

In 1900 more than 50,000 people died in this country of typhoid fever. Flies killed practically all of them.

Not any fanged, clawed, venomous and stinging fly that came and went mysteriously. The death dealers were innocent looking little house flies that swarm over manure heaps, alleys, kitchen windows and milk crocks.

The same year about 4,060 folks died of gunshot wounds. Railroads killed 6,930 during the same twelve months. Everyone knew that murders and railroad accidents were

helping to remove the population. Everyone knew that some man or woman in the next block had the typhoid fever, but it didn't worry him. They were used to typhoid.

Flies help to keep the graveyards fat, the grass in the graveyards green. Here is typhoid as an instance. People used to watch the milk supply only when they lived in a house upstream from another where half a family lay sick with this burning disease. Their milk supplies were from different dairies.—Exchange.

Turned the Hose On.

Fire hose is said to have been used Monday night of last week to end a socialistic lecture by Mrs. Gates Richard O'Hare, of St. Louis, at Tallapoosa, Ga., in which she attacked the employment of children under legal age in cotton mills. The sprinkling came after Mayor C. E. Pearce, who is also superintendent of the cotton mill, had failed to have Mrs. O'Hare arrested.

Mrs. O'Hare was speaking from an automobile to about 400 people. Mayor Pearce ordered the chief of police to arrest Mrs. O'Hare. The chief refused and the mayor called out the fire department and the crowd was drenched. There was said to have been much indignation over the mayor's action. Mrs. O'Hare is editor of the Rip-Saw.

Little Mother Knew.

At the close of his talk before a Sunday school the Bishop invited questions.

A tiny boy, with white, eager face, at once held up his hand. "Please, sir," said he, "why was Adam never a baby?"

The Bishop coughed in doubt as to what answer to give, but a little girl, the eldest of several brothers and sisters, came promptly to his aid.

"Please, sir," she answered smartly, "there was nobody to nuss him."

Names Wanted.

We wish to get a more complete list of the superintendents and overseers. Please clip out this blank and mail it to us with the names at your mill.

..... Superintendent
..... Overseer of Carding
..... Overseer of Spinning
..... Overseer of Weaving
..... Overseer of Cloth Room
..... Master Mechanic

Superintendents and Overseers

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Manchester, Ga.

L. B. Foster Superintendent
Bill Hambricks Carder
Sid Grifet Spinner
I. H. Davis Weaver
—, —, Foster Cloth Room
—, —, Siples Master Mechanic

Harmony Grove Mills,

Commerce, Ga.

J. W. Black Superintendent
P. P. Jones Carder
H. P. Williams Spinner
G. W. Medley Weaver
W. E. Green Cloth Room
O. J. Whitehead Master Mechanic

Alamance Mill,

Graham, N. C.

J. W. Fowler Superintendent
A. C. Ward Carder and Spinner
D. P. Wilson Weaver
Charley Wilson Cloth Room

Caswell Cotton Mills,

Kinston, N. C.

J. W. Black V.-P. and Gen. Mgr.
J. L. Barfield Day Carder
W. W. Gregg Night Carder
H. B. Hill Day Spinner
E. B. Nobles Night Spinner
T. J. Whitaker Winder
C. G. Freeman, Sr. Master Mechanic

Kinston Cotton Mill,

Kinston, N. C.

W. H. Norris Superintendent
S. D. Stokes Carder
J. M. Jolly Spinner
A. Spencer Master Mechanic

Clifton Mills No. 3,

Converse, S. C.

J. E. Shea Superintendent
Geo. A. Shea Spinner
J. A. Bender Carder
F. B. Neighbors Weaver
W. W. Crocker Cloth Room
H. M. Kirby Master Mechanic

Milstead Mfg. Co.,

Milstead, Ga.

O. D. Grimes Superintendent
H. A. Coker Carder
W. A. Reed Spinner
J. U. Thomason Weaver
J. M. Miles Cloth Room
R. L. Helton Master Mechanic

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 8

Another Sham Battle.

President Taft has stated that he will veto all tariff bills that are put up to him at this session and in fact no formal statement was needed for it was already known that he would do so.

We are, therefore, witnessing another sham battle similar to the one fought at the extra session of Congress, and have the spectacle of Congressmen and Senators tearing their shirts and foaming at the mouth as rabid tariff reformers while they wink the left eye at the cotton manufacturers and other interests, not neglecting to pass much copy and some small change to the press agents.

We believe in legitimate protection and would regret to see any radical bills become the law but we are disgusted at the hypocrites fighting a sham battle before the public under the protection of Taft's veto.

The same old Underwood bill without material change will be sent up to the President again.

Idle Mills.

About this time last year it was estimated that one hundred Southern cotton mills were indefinitely idle, but since that time many of them have resumed operations and are now running at a profit.

When compiling data for Clark's Directory we were, however, surprised to find that at least thirty-one mills are still idle and we give below a list of these plants showing that they contain 209,935 spindles and 4,361 looms.

There are many different reasons for the idleness of these mills and their failure to be in operation is no reflection upon the industry or its prosperity. Many of the plants are idle because the machinery is so old that it can not be operated at a profit and several of them will never be run again and will before long be food for the hammer of the junk dealer.

Several of them, especially those in Texas and Mississippi, are idle because of inability to secure a satisfactory labor supply. The mill at Moorhead, Miss., for instance, has

a modern equipment which has not been operated over twelve months N. C. but all efforts to obtain the necessary operatives have failed. The Tennessee Yarn Mills at Tennille, Ga., is been badly damaged by a cyclone. a comparatively new mill, but has been handicapped by being a mule and machinery represent a consid-

	Spindles	Looms
Verlina Mills, Jacksonville, Ala.	200	
Valley Creek Mills, Selma, Ala.	10,812	320
Sanders Cotton Mill, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	4,000	108
Premier Cotton Mills, Barton, Ark.	7,688	
Beverly Cotton Mills, Beverly, Ga.	7,344	
Georgia Mfg. Co., Gainesville, Ga.	2,800	
Southern Cotton Mills, Hawkinsville, Ga.	3,000	140
Park Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.	1,600	52
Millen Mills, Millen, Ga.	5,376	
Shoal Creek Cotton Mills, Shoal Creek, Ga.	2,000	
Sparta Cotton Mills, Sparta, Ga.	5,000	
Tennille Yarn Mills, Tennille, Ga.	4,000	
Maginnis Mills, New Orleans, La.	40,572	1,302
Bellvue Mills, Moorhead, Miss.	5,000	144
Natchez Cotton Mills, Natchez, Miss.	23,268	629
Mississippi Mills, Wesson, Miss.	16,464	644
West Point Cotton Mills, West Point, Miss.	5,152	
Williamson Mfg. Co., Burlington, N. C.		40
Commonwealth Cotton Mfg. Co., Durham, N. C.	7,012	
Leece Cotton Mills, Jonesboro, N. C.	3,744	101
Mariposa Cotton Mills, Mariposa, N. C.	3,264	
Royal Mfg. Co., Charleston, S. C.	12,500	340
Octorara Mills, Ohio, S. C.	4,352	
Katrine Mfg. Co., Fork Shoals, S. C.	5,248	
Pinewood Cotton Mills, Pinewood, Tenn.	2,415	44
Trenton Cotton Mills, Trenton, Tenn.	6,000	
Belton Cotton Mills, Belton, Tex.	7,072	100
Gonzales Cotton Mill, Gonzales, Tex.	4,996	150
Hillsboro Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, Tex.	2,500	80
Lone Star Cotton Mills, Weatherford, Texas.	4,800	
Meherrin Cotton Mills, Emporia, Va.	1,920	
Total	209,935	4,361

spinning mill in a section where there are no mule spinners.

The Royal Mfg. Co., at Charleston, S. C., has been recently purchased at bankruptcy sale and will soon resume operations while the Verlina Mills at Jacksonville, Ala., which is a finely equipped plant will be sold on August 19th and will doubtless be soon started.

Many of these plants can be purchased at a very low price and with sufficient capital to improve them some can be made paying properties.

There are also in the South a number of empty mill buildings that have been completed but never equipped with machinery. We have not a complete list of these but are advised of the following, the names given being the proposed name of mill at time of erection of building:

A. D. Woods Mill, Columbia, Ala.
Marble Falls Cotton Mill, Marble Falls, Texas.

Ora Mfg. Co., Cowpens, S. C.
Corriher Mills, Landis, N. C.

Ridgeview Cotton Mills, Newton, N. C.

erable investment and we hope that many of them will be taken over and put in operation before very long.

Associate Editor on Vacation.

D. H. Hill, Jr., associate editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin left last Friday for a two weeks' vacation, most of which will be spent in Raleigh, N. C.

Meeting of National Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Secretary C. J. H. Woodbury, of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers has issued the following call to the next semi-annual meeting:

Semi-Annual Meeting, No. 92, of this association will be held at The Griswold, near New London, Conn., Monday, Tuesday, September 9-11.

The sessions will be held in the ball room of the hotel beginning at 8:15 p. m., Sept. 9, on which occasion Gov. Baldwin will welcome the delegates and President Edwin Farn-

(Continued on Page 18.)

PERSONAL NEWS

C. C. Evans is now fixing looms at the Poe Mill, Greenville, S. C.

L. C. McCurry is now fixing looms at the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Bailey Case is now fixing looms at the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. F. Turner has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the mill No. 4, Pelzer, S. C.

T. M. McEntire, superintendent of the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., is on a trip to New England.

W. T. Echols has accepted a position with the Chadwick Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

C. R. Lane, who has been at the Dunson Mills, LaGrange, Ga., has moved to Knoxville, Tenn.

W. D. Neal has resigned as night overseer of carding and spinning at the Rhode Island Mills, Spray, N. C.

J. P. Hefner has returned to his former position with the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Ed Bowman has been promoted to overseer of picker room at the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

R. L. Williams has been promoted to second hand in carding at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Sam Bowers, of Hope Mills, N. C., is now grinding cards at the Belle Vue Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.

Geo. Young is now grinding cards at the Ninety-Six (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

A. T. Bennett has accepted position as overseer of spinning at Maplecroft Mill, Liberty, S. C.

J. C. Finley has accepted position of overseer of weaving at Maplecroft Mill, Liberty, S. C.

J. H. Hudgens has resigned as overseer of spinning at Maplecroft Mills, Liberty, S. C., to accept position as overseer of spinning at Alice Mill, Easley, S. C.

Eston Webb has accepted a position with the Erwin Mills, Cooleemee, N. C.

Edwin H. Bost, of the Jackson Fiber Co., Bemis, Tenn., has been visiting relatives at Cooleemee, N. C.

Grover Clark, of the Ivey Mills, Hickory, N. C., has accepted a position at Alta Vista, Va.

W. J. Willett, of Kannapolis, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Buffalo Mill, Concord, N. C.

J. C. Thomas has returned to his former position as overseer of spinning at the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.

R. F. Bagwell, overseer of spinning at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co., has also been made assistant superintendent of that mill.

E. W. Edwards, superintendent of the Patterson Mills, China Grove, N. C., has been visiting at Cooleemee, N. C.

C. S. Smart, superintendent of the Erwin Mills, Cooleemee, N. C., is spending his vacation at Tate Springs, Tenn.

M. D. Leslie has resigned as overseer of weaving at Maplecroft Mill, Liberty, S. C., to accept similar position at Williamston, S. C.

M. C. Phillips, of Concord, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

W. G. Reynolds, of Henrietta, N. C., has accepted the position of bookkeeper at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C.

L. R. Shumake has been promoted to second hand in No. 1 weave room at the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

W. M. Southern has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the white mill of the Jennings Mill, Lumberton, N. C.

CARDS, DRAWING,	COTTON MILL MACHINERY	SPINNING FRAMES,
MASON MACHINE WORKS		
TAUNTON, MASS.		
EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent Charlotte, N. C.		
COMBERS, LAP MACHINES		MULES, LOOMS.

J. L. Grant, of the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at Warrenville, S. C.

W. L. Holcomb, of the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Poe Mills of the same place.

T. G. Mitchell, of the Chadwick Mills, Charlotte, N. C., has accepted a position with the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

Osey Day of the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Westervelt Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Alex. Dawkins has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning in the white mill of the Jennings Mill, Lumberton, N. C.

C. E. Beale, of Knoxville, Tenn., has accepted a position with the Canebrake Cotton Mills of Uniontown, Ala.

R. L. Harris has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Easley Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C.

E. W. Sprowes, of Henrietta, N. C., has accepted the position of second hand in spooling and twisting at the Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.

John Gaskin has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., and is now doing overhauling work at Warrenville, S. C.

Will Moore, who accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Chadwick Mills, Charlotte, N. C., was overseer of twisting at the Atherton Mills and not overseer of spinning as stated last week.

Rufus Martin has accepted a position in the finishing department of the Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

R. C. Simpson, of the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., is now overseer of weaving at the Fairmont (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Jim Hunter of the Abbeville (S. C.) Cotton Mill, was stricken with paralysis Tuesday of last week while going to the mill.

J. W. Tribble, of Anderson, S. C., has accepted a position in the accounting department of the Williamston (S. C.) Mills.

B. F. Faircloth has resigned as master mechanic at the Marlboro Mill No. 3, McColl, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Lumberton (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

S. R. Floyd has resigned as overseer of drawing-in room at the Victor Mill, Greer, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C.

W. S. Wier, of the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of drawing-in room at the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C.

L. T. Ellis has resigned as second hand in No. 1 weave room of the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., to become overseer of weaving at the Rosemary (N. C.) Mills.

B. T. Bumgarner, who recently resigned as overseer of spinning at the Chadwick Mills, Charlotte, N. C., has accepted a similar position with the Hannah Pickett Mill, Rockingham, N. C.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16

The C. O. B. Machine

is "An Immense Benefit to Any Mill"

VICTOR MANUFACTURING CO.
Executive Department

Mr. J. E. Cheesman, Empire Duplex Gin Co.,
68 William St., New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 16th inst
We are more than satisfied with the way the C. O. B. Machine is cleaning and preparing the stock, and feel that this machine is an immense benefit to any mill but especially to those mills that use staple cottons.

With personal regards,

Very truly yours,
DAVID JENNINGS, Vice-Pres.

MANUFACTURED BY
EMPIRE DUPLEX GIN COMPANY, 68 William St., New York



MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Augusta, Ga.—The Riverside Mills will erect an additional building to cost \$17,000.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The contract for the new warehouse at the Victoria Mills has been let to C. A. Dobbins.

Concord, N. C.—The Locke Cotton Mills closed down Tuesday night for a four-days' vacation and will resume operations next Monday.

Pickens, S. C.—The Pickens Cotton Mills will build an 105x86-foot brick addition, as has been previously mentioned.

Hagerstown, Md.—The Blue Ridge Knitting Co. contemplates the erection of a branch hosiery mill at Boonsboro, Md.

West Durham, N. C.—The Erwin Mills No. 1 and No. 4 are closed this week to give the operatives the annual vacation week.

Camden, S. C.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hermitage Cotton Mills was held at this place on Tuesday, Aug. 6th.

Cooleemee, N. C.—A contractor is doing some work for the Erwin Cotton Mill Co., fitting up the new offices.

Rosemary, N. C.—The Rosemary Mfg. Co. has decided to build additional mill lately reported under consideration, and will have plans ready by September 1.

Chicamauga, Ga.—The Crystal Springs Bleachery Co. are having all their houses repainted which improves the looks of them very much.

Union, S. C.—The Union-Buffalo Mill will be closed down the first week of August for the purpose of giving the employees a vacation.

Cuero, Texas.—Guadalupe Valley Cotton Mills will add 50x60 foot-wing to main building for cloth room; also build one-story 100x100-foot warehouse; both to cost \$10,000.

Denison, Texas.—Denison Cotton Mill Co. will add machinery, to include 50 looms, 2000 spindles, etc., costing \$26,000; has awarded contracts.

Spray, N. C.—The Rhode Island Mill has started operations in the weaving room at night time. The carding and spinning has been running day and night for the last

Union, S. C.—Union-Buffalo Mills Co. will hold stockholders' meeting on August 20 to vote on increasing capital stock from \$7,000,000 to \$8,500,000; meeting at office, 490 Broome St., New York.

month.

A complete system of humidifiers has just been installed in this mill by the G. M. Parks Co., of Fitchburg, Miss.

Cedartown, Ga.—The Waukesha Mills, with capital stock of \$25,000, has been incorporated by L. S. Ledbetter and E. C. Benton of Cedartown, L. O. Benton and Eugene Benton of Monticello, Ga. Details have not been announced.

Burlington, N. C.—Last Wednesday evening fire was discovered in the Bellevue Cotton Mill and was extinguished without much loss. Thursday the second fire occurred in Lakeside Mill, but little damage was done.

Rockwell, N. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Barringer Mfg. Co. will be held in the company's office at Rockwell on Wednesday, August 21. Mr. J. F. Cannon of Concord, N. C., is secretary and treasurer of the company.

Kernersville, N. C.—The American Hosiery Mills will rebuild their burned mill. The new building will be of mill construction, 60 by 225 feet, to cost about 25,000. The machinery will include 400 knitting machines driven by steam power.

Greenville, S. C.—The Brandon Mills have increased their authorized capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. A part of this will be issued and used to cover the 7,000 spindles and 200 looms recently mentioned as purchased. We understand that no further addition is contemplated in the near future.

Rosemary, N. C.—The Rosemary Mfg. Co. will build a 60-foot extension to its weave shed (No. 1 mill) to provide space for additional looms heretofore announced. It is also adding cards and spindles in No. 2 mill, and will build a 100x100-foot structure for additional shop and supply-room facilities.

East Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Richmond Hosiery Mills, his city, are preparing to operate their plant with electricity. It is now run by steam. Within 60 days the wheels will be turned by power from the Oconee dam. The plant is now running day and night to keep the stock ahead of the incoming orders.

Prendergast, Tenn.—The Prendergast Cotton Mills, recently mentioned, will erect 200x166-foot building, costing \$20,000, and installing 10,000 spindles driven by electric power; machinery cost, \$80,000; W. J. McLendon, of Marshall, N. C., president, is in charge; W. S. Probst, vice-president; Dr. W. R. Foneberger, secretary-treasurer.

Whitmire, S. C.—The Glen-Lowry Manufacturing Co. is progressing with the erection of its additional mill. The completed building will be 440x130 feet, five stories high, equipped with 66,000 spindles and 1,600 looms for manufacturing fine sheetings. This will be an increase of about 30,000 spindles and 700 looms.

Newnan, Ga.—The McIntosh Mills have completed plans for installing new electrical apparatus. Power is being obtained from the Columbus Power Co. for operating the seventeen new motors, ranging from 5 to 100 horse power capacity, which will be used to drive their spindles. Three 200 and two 15-kv-a transformers and a switchboard are included in the equipment.

Barnesville, Ohio.—The Barnesville Knitting Company, recently incorporated with capital stock of \$10,000, has organized with J. B. Conard president and J. B. Mercer treasurer, manager and buyer. Wool yarns and hosiery are being manufactured in the plant of the old Barnesville Hosiery Company. The mill contains 1 set of cards, 240 spindles, 20 knitting machines, gas engine and dyeing plant.

LaFayette, Ga.—The Union Cotton Mills, of LaFayette, is still the heaviest taxpayer of Walker county, their return for 1912 being \$229,400. Second place this year goes to the Crystal Springs Bleachery, of Chicamauga, they passing the LaFayette Cotton Mill, which formerly held second place, with a return of \$100,225, as against an even hundred thousand return made by the LaFayette Mill.

The textile plans are listed for taxation as follows:

Union Cotton Mills	\$229,400
Crystal Springs Bleachery	100,225
LaFayette Cotton Mills	100,000
Richmond Hosiery Mills	95,000
Peerless Woolen Mills	60,000
Park Woolen Mills	50,000
Walker Co. Hosiery Mills	45,000

Kannapolis, N. C.—It is probable that another new mill will be erected here within a short time. A large mill is now being erected and if the other one is built it will give Kannapolis two new mills this year.

It is said that Mr. Cannon has not definitely decided just when the work on erecting the new mill will begin but the contract will likely be let within a few months. The mill will be a branch of the Cabarrus mill of Concord, N. C.

Mr. Cannon will in a few days let the contract for 100 new dwelling houses and about that number are now being completed.

Contract has been signed with the Concord Gas Co. to extend its gas mains to Kannapolis.

Randleman, N. C.—The Deep River Mills have awarded contracts for an electrical power house and for electrical equipment for running its three plants. The contracts represent a total expenditure of three plants—No. 1, No. 2 and Marie Antionette will be run by motors.

The power plants will be located at No. 1, between the Quinn and the present steam power plant and will be about 1,000 horsepower and contracts for the equipment were divided between about half dozen concern. Work will be begun on the foundations and building in two weeks, and the new plant will be ready for operation in about 60 days. Work on the new power plant will in no way interfere with the running of the mill.

When the power plant is finished the management contemplates putting about 100 more looms in operation.

Jacksonville, Ala.—The entire plant of the Verlina Mills will be sold at Anniston, Ala., at the Court House, on August 19, to the highest bidder for cash. It consists of manufacturing property, modern mill building, sprinkled risk, ample grounds for extension, machinery and supplies ready to start at once, 100 Terry towel looms 37 1-2 inches; 100 plain Dobby looms, 36 inches; G. M. Parks Co., humidifying, steam heated; 75 horsepower motor, current obtainable from several sources; 1 slasher, no beaming equipment. Subject to lien upon looms of about \$11,000.

Certified check for \$2,500 must accompany a bid to be returned to unsuccessful bidder.

Louisville, Ky.—Creditors of the Bradford Worsted Spinning Co., a \$250,000 corporation, have given the stockholders 30 days in which to invest new capital in the business with a view of perfecting a reorganization of its affairs. According to the statement compiled by expert accountants, which has been sent to the stockholders the figures show that the company lost \$144,060 since Jan. 1, and lost \$19,479 in 1911, resulting in an apparent impairment in the condition of the company to the extent of \$163,539. The total assets are figured at \$386,248 and the liabilities at \$299,788, independent of the capital stock.

The plant has been closed down, throwing out of employment about 225 men. Thomas Williams, who came here about four years ago from Philadelphia and who was formerly with the Hope Worsted Mills, has surrendered the office of president, but he is co-operating with the directors and stockholders in the reorganization.

The Bradford Worsted Spinning Co. was incorporated in 1908. The mill operated 7,000 worsted and 4,000 twister spindles.

Clover Cotton Mill Damaged by Storm.

The Clover S. C.) Cotton Mill was badly damaged by a terrible storm or cyclone last Saturday afternoon and the damage is estimated by G. H. O'Leary, president of the mill at \$125,000.

The old section of the mill was completely wrecked, the roof being torn off and the walls blown down.

The machinery, badly damaged, was left standing naked on the ground floor. Mill No. 2, adjoining the old mill on the south was badly damaged, a large section of the roof being torn off and a section of the west wall. Mill No. 3, adjoining the old mill on the north side, was not damaged except for broken window lights.

Eighteen mill operative houses were demolished and ten others badly damaged.

Many of the mill operatives lost all their effects and many narrow escapes are reported. As far as can be ascertained only one person, a woman, was seriously injured, although at the time there were nine people in one house which was virtually reduced to kindling wood.

Mills No. 2 and No. 3 will be rapidly repaired and it is probable that they will be in operation in two weeks. It will require some time to rebuild Mill No. 1, but machinery will be purchased and construction begun at once.

J. H. Mayes Returns from Europe.

J. H. Mayes, the well known machinery agent, has returned from a short trip to Europe which was made for the special purpose of studying the progress of waste manufacturing and also to investigate some new inventions along that line.

Mr. Mayes made a thorough investigation of several new inventions and the samples of waste yarn which he brought back with him are remarkable for their quality.

Water Power Development.

Hendersonville, N. C.—A real estate deal that augurs much for the material development of Hendersonville and the surrounding country has been consummated in the transfer of approximately 1,200 acres of land to the Appalachian Power Company, there being two plants including the famous Narrows and Potts' Shoals on the French Broad river, a few miles from this city, the consideration being named at 130,000.

The financial arrangements are all in shape for the development of a gigantic power plant with not less than 50,000 horsepower, according to those who are in touch with the enterprise.



Speaking of Guarantees in Humidifiers

We were the originators of guaranteed humidity. Couldn't see why you were not entitled to a result. But this platform sometimes adds to the selling price—because we figure the conditions that you nominate. If you don't nominate the same conditions, then naturally you can get a lower price elsewhere.

Here's a case in point. Customer gave job to competitor—36 heads. Has continued to purchase 50 more at so much per to attain the performance we guaranteed.

Our original price was higher—but the final price plus the bother was not.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

Superintendent's Wife Dead.

W. F. Walker, superintendent of the Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C., has the sympathy of his many friends in the death of his wife, Harriett A. Walker, which occurred last week after a few days' illness.

Lockwood Green & Co. Increase Their Capital Stock.

Lockwood, Greene & Co., architects and engineers of Boston, Mass., and Atlanta, Ga., have increased their capital stock to \$1,000,000 by the issuance of \$300,000 additional common stock and the same amount of preferred stock. Edwin G. Greene of Boston is president of Lockwood, Greene & Co., and Albert L. Scott of Boston, treasurer.

To Devise New Taxing Method.

The State Board of S. C., before which comes assessment of cotton mills, has indicated that the old method of assessing values of cotton mills has not proved satisfactory and is trying to devise a better scheme.

Under the present plan, the value of the property was fixed by the selling price of the shares. The difficulty arises under these conditions of fixing a value on the stock.

Ben Guion Changes Position.

Ben S. Guion, who has for several years had charge of the rebuilding and repair shop of Alexander & Garsed at Charlotte, has resigned to accept the position of salesman for the Byrd Machinery and Supply Co. of Durham, N. C. Mr. Guion will also be agent for the Byrd Knotter which is sold by the Byrd Mfg. Co. of Durham.

Negro Broke Into Mill.

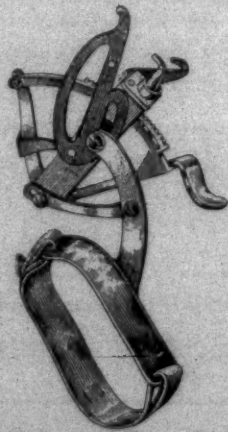
Fred Moore, a small negro boy, of Concord, N. C., was arrested last week on the charge of larceny. The negro was wanted for breaking into the Magnolia Mill and stealing brass from the electric fixtures. The offense was committed about two months ago and since that time he has been dodging the officers.

Solely A Family Affair.

Murphy—Oi want to get a fust-class autymobile for me wife.
Auto Dealer—Long body?
Murphy—None of your business! She's built like a barrel, but Oi did not come here to discuss her shape wid ye.—Exchange.

The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation
Durability Guaranteed
Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.
DURHAM, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The past week in cotton goods has shown further advance on many lines and the market generally can be said to be in a strong position.

Sales that were made during the week on well-known brands of bleached sheetings are resulting in prices being readjusted, and further advances are looked for in several quarters. Discounts have been shortened on wide duck, and buyers are paying stiff prices for anything in the shape of spot deliveries.

The outlook with the exception of gingham, and fancy cotton dress fabrics is good and satisfactory to all leading sellers. This is true not only in the primary market, but in the jobbing trade as well.

Mills and commission houses are satisfied as in the majority of cases, they have done an excellent business thus far this year on staple cotton fabrics, with a constantly broadening market and higher prices.

The jobbing trade has been doing a good business of late and it is said that when they start on their purchases again they will find the market almost bare of many lines of staple goods and prices high. The crop outlook is a considerable factor in the confidence which is being displayed in the market.

Standard brown sheetings in four-yard goods have been marked up $\frac{1}{4}$ cent a yard, and are now held on a basis of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and the mills are reported to be in a very well sold up position.

The demand for duck expected from the harvester companies and other big users, adds further strength to the market on that class of fabric. The contracts usually are placed the latter part of August or in September.

Several large mills have announced that they cannot handle any new business before November, which will mean that it will be late before they can turn their attention to spring lines.

The Fall River print cloth market during the past week has shown an active demand and manufacturers have not been inclined to sell readily.

The manufacturers claim that they will be unable to furnish all of the deliveries required and at the same time they are not ready to contract to engage their looms any further ahead at present prices.

A general advance of about a sixteenth of a cent a yard on narrow goods was made during the week over quoted prices the previous week. Further advances have been offered in an effort to get on the market special small lots which are needed for quick delivery.

The quotation of standard wide goods were advanced an eighth of a cent a yard over that of last week. Sales for the week are estimated at 80,000 pieces, 70,000 pieces being spots.

Current quotations on cloth goods in New York were as follows:

Prt. clths, 28-in, std 4	—
28-in, 64x60e	3 3-4 to 3 7-8
4-yd, 56x60	6 1-2
38 1-2-in, std	5 1-4 to 5 5-16
Gray goods, 39-in., 68	—
x72	5 3-4
Brown drills, std	8
Sheetings, sou., std	7 3-4 to 8
3-yard	7 1-8 to 7 1-3
4-yd, 56x60	6 1-4 to 6 1-2
Denims, 9-o.	—
Denims, 9-o.	3 1-2 to 16 1-2
Stark, 80-z. duck	13
Hartford, 44-oz., 40-	—
in. duck	15 1-2
Std fancy prints	5 1-2
Std fancy prints	5 1-2
Std gingham	6 1-4
Fine dress gingham	6 1-4
Kid fin. cambrics	4 1-2 to 4 3-4

Visible Supply of American Cotton.

August 3, 1912	1,602,681
Previous week	1,738,409
This date last year	833,409

Weekly Cotton Movement.

New York, Aug. 2.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, August 2, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This yr.	Last yr.
Port receipts	8,224	8,703
Overland to mills and		
Canada	3,228	1,197
Southern mill takings		
estimated	15,000	15,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	10,842	678
Into sight for week	16,610	24,222

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	11,800,011	8,540,764
Overland to mills and Canada	1,004,479	92,695
Southern mill takings (esti.)	2,680,000	2,210,000
St's interior towns excess Sept. 1	394,000	39,292

Into sight thus far for season	15,484,884	11,752,751
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The man with the St. Vitus's dance and the man who stammered went out to shoot sparrows. The man who stammered had the first shot, but failed to bring down a single bird. He handed the gun to his companion, saying:

"You t-t-try your l-l-luck."

With many contortions and spasmodic movements the nervous one took aim and to the utter astonishment of both, brought down a bird. The stammerer gazed at him in silence for a minute and then remarked:

"N-n-n-no w-wonder you k-k-killed a s-s-parrow. Y-you aimed all o-o-over the whole d-d-damned t-t-tree."—Everybody.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

THE STATE'S INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Four-year courses in Agriculture; in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering; in Chemistry; in Cotton Manufacturing and Dyeing. Two-year courses in Mechanic Arts and in Textile Art. One-year and Two-year courses in Agriculture. These courses are both practical and scientific. Examinations for admission are held by the County Superintendent at all county seats on July 11th.

For Catalog address

THE REGISTRAR,
West Raleigh, N. C.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Collins Tape Drive Twister

Saves 50 Per Cent Power

Over the band drive machine. It positively improves quality and increases production. Cotton manufacturers should investigate. Full particulars upon request. We have been building Twisters 50 years and we know how,—let us save you money.

COLLINS BROS. MACHINE CO.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

A. H. WASHBURN, - Southern Agent - CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—While the inquiries on yarns during the past week ranged from very coarse to very fine numbers the business put through is said to have been of unsatisfactory volume due largely to the quotations at which yarns are now being held by spinners.

The business that was placed went largely to houses that are reported to have purchased yarns from the mills when prices were on a much lower basis.

Deliveries on old contracts continue good and very few manufacturers are asking for shipments to be delayed.

Southern spinners are reported to be bullish and to be watching the cotton situation very closely. Some weavers profess indifference to the trend of prices as they are well covered on yarn until the new cotton crop but other weavers who have been buying from hand to mouth are somewhat disturbed.

On 8-2 the lowest price on dark stock that some dealers could quote was 18 cents. On 20-2 warps, some dealers cannot quote lower than 23 1-2 cents, but the demand for 20-2 warps has not been active during the week.

While there is considerable variation in prices of fine numbers, it is not possible to get spinners to make concessions. On 70-2 combed peeler in warps, mercerizing twist, spinners quote 63 to 67 cents. On 80-2 quotations range from 78 to 82 cents for Southern yarns.

It is said that knitters are preparing to substitute 70-2 for 80-2 combed yarn on account of the high price of the last named number.

Southern Single Skeins

4s to 8s	18	—
10s	18 1-2	—
12s	18 1-2-19	—
14s	19	—
16s	19 1-2	—
20s	20 1-2-21	—
26s	22 1-2	—
30s	25 1-2-26	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	18	—
10s	18 1-2	—
12s	19	—
14s	19 1-2-20	—
16s	19 1-2-20 1-2	—
20s	22	—22 1-2
24s	23	—23 1-2
26s	23 1-2-24	—
30s	26	—
40s	35	—
50s	41 1-2-42	—
60s	45	—46

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	18	—
8-4 slack	18 1-2	—
9-1 slack	18 1-2-19	—

Southern Single Warps:

8s	18 1-2	—
10s	18 1-2-19	—
12s	19	—
14s	19 1-2-20	—
16s	20	—
20s	21	—21 1-2
24s	22 1-2-23	—
26s	23	—23 1-2
30s	26	—
40s	34 1-2-35	—

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	18 1-2-19	—
10s	19 1-2	—
12s	19 1-2-20	—
14s	20 1-2-21	—
16s	21	—21 1-2
20s	22 1-2-23	—
24s	23 1-2-24	—
26s	24	—24 1-2
30s	26 1-2	—
36s	34	—
40s	35	—36
50s	42	—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	19	—
10s	19 1-2-20	—
12s	20	—20 1-2
14s	20 1-2-21	—
16s	21	—21 1-2
18s	21 1-2-22	—
20s	22	—22 1-2
22s	22 1-2-23	—
24s	23 1-2	—
26s	23 1-2-24	—
30s	25	—
40s	29 1-2-30	—

Single Skeins Carded Peeler:

20s	27	—28
24s	28	—29
26s	25	—
30s	32	—33
50s	47	—50
60s	54	—57

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	25 1-2	—
22s	26	—
24s	26 1-2-27	—
26s	27	—27 1-2
30s	28 1-2-29	—
30s-1 1/2	35	—
36s	34	—
40s	36	—37
50s	44	—45
60s	50	—51

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	27 1-2-28 1-2	—
24s	29	—
30s	31	—32
40s	40	—41
50s	46	—49
60s	51	—54

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	31	—33
24s	33	—34
30s	35	—
40s	45	—46
50s	52	—56
60s	59	—61
70s	67	—70
80s	78	—85

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

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Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	40	...
Amer. Spin. Co., S. C.	162	...
Anderson Cot. M., pfd.	90	...
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	...
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	...
Arkwright Mill, S. C.	100	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	43	48
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	130	...
Brandon Mills, S. C.	85	90
Brogan Mills	55	61
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	50	60
Chiquola (new)	105	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	85	91
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C., p	98	100
Clinton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	...
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92 1/2	100
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	...

D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	...
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	...
Darlington Mf. Co., S. C.	75	...
Drayton Mills, S. C.	90	...
Eagle & Phenix M. Ga.	106	...
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	165	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., pf	100	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition Cot. M's, Ga.	210	...
Fairfield Cot. Mills, S. C.	70	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	75	...
Gainesville C. M., Ga.	65	...
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	...

Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	86	...
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	140	147
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	57	...
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	...
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	...
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	...
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	...
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	85	...

Lancaster C. M., S. C.	130	...
Lancaster C. M., S. C., pd	98	...
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	...
Laurens Cot. Mills, S. C.	120	...
Limestone C. Mills, S. C.	150	...
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	70	...
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	10	...
Loray Mills, N. C. 1st p	95	...
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	...
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	...
Monarch C. Mills, S. C.	110	...
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	125	140
Ninety Six Mills, S. C.	135	140

Norris Cotton Mill	115	...
Olympia, M., S. C., 1st p	...	...
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	90	...
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	91	...
Ottarway Mills, S. C.	100	...
Oconee Mills, S. C., com.	100	...
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd	100&int	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	85	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100&int	...

North Carolina Mill Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Arista	80	...
Brookside	112	...
Cabarrus	130	...
Cannon	120	150
Chadwick-Hoskins	95	...
Do. Pref	101	...
Clara	110	...
Cliffside	190	...
Cora	130	...
Efird	125	...
Erwin	120	126
Erwin Pref.	102	102
Gaston	90	...
Gibson	98	100
Gray	125	...
Florence	126	...
Highland Park	200	...
do. pref.	101	...
Henrietta Mills	150	...
Kesler	125	140
do. pref	91	...
Lowell	181	...
Lumberton	251	...
Mooresville	142	150
Modena	...	...
Patterson	118	126
Roanoke	155	161
Statesville Cot. Mill	96	...
Trenton	120	...
Tuscarora	110	...
Washington	20	30
do. pref	100	...
Williamson	125	...
Wiscassett	110	115
Wiscassett	110	115
Woodlawn	...	...

Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	...
Parker Cotton Mills Co., preferred	62	65
Parker Cotton Mills Co., common	20	22 1/2
Parker Cotton Mills Co., guaranteed	100	100&int
Pickens Cotton Mills	100	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Richland C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	...	...
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	...
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	140	160
Saxon Mills, S. C.	120	...
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	62	64
Spartan Mills, S. C.	110	...
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72	...
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	260	...
Union-Buffalo Mill, S. C.	...	...
Union-Buffalo M., S. C. 1st preferred	50	55
Union-Buffalo M., S. C. 2nd preferred	10	...
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	...
Ware Shoals	80	...
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	85	...
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...
Watts Mills, S. C.	70	...
C.	90	...
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	97	...
Williamston Mills	119	...
Woodruff Cotton Mills	100	...

Personal Items

W. D. McLeMore, of the Gibson Mills, Concord, N. C., has purchased a Ford automobile.

Sam Blair has resigned as overseer of carding at the Knoxville (Tenn.) Spinning Co.

Geo. Woodside of the Simpsonville, (S. V.) Cotton Mills left last week for his summer vacation.

Sam Harrison is temporarily filling a position in the office of the Simpsonville (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. F. Garrison has accepted the position of outside overseer at the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. A. Ramey has accepted the position of second hand in cloth room at the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

C. C. Russell has been promoted to section man in card room at the Knoxville (Tenn.) Cotton Mills.

J. A. Fowler, superintendent of the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., is spending his vacation at Hope Mills, N. C.

Chas. Dodd who has been erecting machinery at the Knoxville (Tenn.) Spinning Co., has become overseer of carding at that mill.

J. H. Williams has resigned as superintendent of the Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., a position which he has held for eight years.

J. E. Gunter of the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C., has accepted a position with the Riverside Mills, of the same place.

L. W. Workman, of Atlanta, Ga., has accepted a position as section hand in card room at the Knoxville (Tenn.) Cotton Mills.

L. L. Hardin has resigned as secretary of the Arlington Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to become cashier of a bank at Columbia, S. C.

C. F. McConnell has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in No. 2 weave room of the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mill.

T. B. Rector has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., and is now located at Greer, S. C.

E. N. Keller has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C., and will manage the farm of his father-in-law.

Jas. A. Fowler, who recently resigned as overseer of weaving at the Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, N. C., has accepted a similar position at the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

Harry P. Meikleham, agent for the Massachusetts Mills at Lindale, Ga., and R. H. Foss, paymaster for the same company, left last Friday for a two week's stay in New York City and other points.

Had Watch Stolen.

About three weeks ago L. P. Rankin, outside foreman of the Armon Mill, Mt. Holly, N. C., had a gold watch stolen from him. Two weeks ago he found a piece of the watch near a store. Last week he found the remainder of the watch, which had been smashed to pieces by the one who stole it, in an old buggy at a blacksmith shop near the place where the first part was found. As soon as the watch disappeared Mr. Rankin suspected a certain young man who was working in the mill and who quit his job the very next day, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Mill Operative Killed.

Hiram Cooper, an employee of the Richmond Hosiery Mills, Rossville, Ga., was killed one night last week by Arthur Carbough of that place.

The killing took place in the store of Cook Brothers, in Rossville and according to their statement, Carbough entered the store in an intoxicated condition and was armed with a shotgun. Carbough pointed the gun at a customer in the store and the customer beat a hasty retreat. One of the Cook boys then went to Carbough and carried him out the back way, and, taking the loads out of the gun advised him to go home, which he promised to

do. In a few minutes Carbough bough came in the back door and Cooper about the same time came in the front door. Cooper, it seems, spoke to Carbough, saying: "Hello, Shorty." About that time the gun went off and Cooper dropped to the floor, dead. Carbough then ran out the back way. One of the Cook boys ran to Cooper's side, but he expired without saying a word.

It Wasn't Soap.

A New Jersey farmer came to the city the other day and, among other things, he visited a high-class restaurant. His appetite ran to cheese and inquiring of the waiter what sort of cheese was listed he desired "something new." "Why don't you try a bit of Roquefort?" suggested the waiter. "What's that?" asked the farmer. "Hang it," he added, bring me some. I like the name, anyway. He ate of it and liked it. So he thought he would take some home to his wife. Arriving late he laid the small cheese wrapped in silver paper on the sideboard. He forgot to inquire about it till next night, and then asked his wife how she liked it. "Oh, I s'pose it's mighty stylish up to the city, but I jes kinder couldn't use it. I couldn't get no foam out of it, an' when I washed the children they smelled kinder funny, and I can't say's I like it.—Exchange.

SCOTCH SIZE OR KLEISTER



THIS IS an old preparation, well known to the majority of Cotton Manufacturers, on account of the general satisfaction it has always given. A binder for both fine and coarse counts as it combines readily with any starches, lays the surface fibre and holds the size well on the yarn. Manufacturers of exports and denims find it valuable, as it reduces shedding and loom waste to a minimum. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

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Knoxville, Tenn.

J. C. Cain.....Superintendent
G. L. Meacham.....Carder
B. L. Clark.....Spinner
Sam Lane.....Winder
J. A. Hudgens.....Master Mechanic

Abingdon Mill.

Huntsville, Ala.

J. W. Ahmuty.....Agent
E. J. Buckner.....Carder
J. S. Lockman.....Spinner
D. D. Lockman.....Weaver
D. D. Lockman.....Cloth Room
C. A. Hogan.....Master Mechanic

Thomaston Cotton Mills.

Thomaston, Ga.

A. T. Matthews.....Superintendent
A. E. Massey.....Carder
J. E. Bryson.....Spinner
N. L. Whitten.....Weaver
Wm. Blossfield.....Cloth Room
John Stwett.....Master Mechanic

Monarch Mills,

Union, S. C.

A. H. Cottingham.....Superintendent
B. E. Teague.....Carder
R. B. Brown.....Spinner
J. M. Bates.....Weaver & Cloth Room
J. E. Haas.....Master Mechanic

Prattville Cotton Mills Co.,

Prattville, Ala.

W. H. Epps.....Superintendent
J. W. McBryde.....Carder
Neal McBryde.....Spinner
J. H. Wilson.....Weaver
A. M. Bates.....Cloth Room
A. E. McCreary.....Master Mechanic

Cherry Cotton Mill,

Florence, Ala.

M. W. Darby.....Superintendent
F. E. Gamble.....Carder
J. J. Pounders.....Spinner
J. F. Holt.....Master Mechanic

LaGrange, Ga.

Elm City Cotton Mill,

I. B. Grimes.....Superintendent
R. L. Sparks.....Carder
J. R. Woods.....Spinner
C. E. Esters.....Weaver
G. T. Williamson.....Cloth Room
J. T. Bannon.....Twisting
J. C. Comer.....Master Mechanic

Capitola Mfg. Co.,

Marshall, N. C.

B. W. Bingham.....Superintendent
Geo. H. Smith.....Carder
A. R. Ennis.....Night Carder
W. C. Lowdermilk.....Spinner
P. A. Allison.....Master Mechanic

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once denim weavers. Good prices and steady work. None but first-class weavers need apply. Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

Machinist Wanted.

Wanted—A man to assist in 10,000 spindle mill shop, must have family of spinning room help. Address with qualifications and price wanted. A. J. S., care Textile Bulletin.

BEAMERS WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE, FOR NIGHT WORK, 10 SHORT CHAIN BEAMERS, PAY \$2.40 PER NIGHT. NONE BUT FIRST CLASS BEAMERS NEED APPLY. ADDRESS, A. C. WEST, OVERSEER BEAMING, LOCKE MILLS, CONCORD, N. C.

Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once, weavers on Crompton & Knowles looms. Good weavers make from \$9.00 to \$14.00 per week. Can also use doffers, spinners, spoolers and card room help. Griffin Mfg. Co. Griffin, Ga.

A. L. Whipple will learn something of interest to him by sending his address to C. A. Dean, 1355 N. 6th Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.

Jacquard Fixer Wanted.

Want one jacquard loom fixer. Can also use operator for American warp drawing machine. Address No. 1019, care Textile Bulletin.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 35 years old, married. Good habits, good references and long experience. Now employed but want larger position. Competent for any size room. Address No. 173.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning at not less than \$4.00. Now employed in a large mill, but wish to change. Good references. Address No. 174.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Can give best of references and am strictly sober, with 14 years experience as carder. Address No. 175.

WANT position as superintendent of white or colored goods mill in N. C., S. C., or Ga. Long experience as superintendent and fine references. Also expert designer. Address No. 176.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 24 years' experience in cotton mill work and am good manager of help. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendations. Now employed but can change on short notice. Address No. 177.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but want larger room. Long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 178.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change. Long experience and good references. Address No. 179.

WANTED position as overseer of weaving in a medium or small size room. Am of good character and strictly temperate. Experienced on Draper or plain looms. Am now employed, but want to change. Address No. 180.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Now employed but wish to change. Can furnish good references, both as to character and ability. No. 181.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 17 years in card room. 7 years as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 182.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. 20 years experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 183.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Eight years experience as overseer. Age 31. Married. Good references. Address No. 184.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Married. Age 36. 12 years experience in mill. 4 years as overseer and second hand. Sober and good manager of help. I look after both quality and cost. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 185.

WANT position as superintendent. Had 7 years experience as superintendent and overseer in good mills. Age 33. Married. Good references. No. 186.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and cloth room. Experienced on plain and fancy white and colored goods. Now employed but want larger job. Good references will be furnished. Address No. 187.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had wide experience and am giving satisfaction on present job but want larger position. Age 32. Married. Good references. Address No. 188.

WANT position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position as carder and spinner for five years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 189.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am now employed, but prefer to change. Can furnish good references both for ability and character. Address No. 190.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 191.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. 17 years experience and best of references. Have family of mill help. Address No. 192.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Now employed, but wish to change. Age 36. Married. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 193.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on

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both white and colored goods and can furnish first-class references. Address No. 194.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Experienced on both white and colored work and both weaving and hosiery yarns. Age 3. Married. Good references. Address No. 195.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 36 years old, married, strictly sober and good manager of help. Six years experience as overseer in good mill. Good references from former employers. Address No. 196.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 25 years experience in card room. Now employed and can furnish good references. 38 years old. Married. Address No. 197.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 12 years experience and can handle any size room on white work. Good references. Address No. 198.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and held last position four years. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 199.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Long experience and also graduate of International Correspondence School. Age 29. Married. Strictly sober. Address No. 200.

WANT position of superintendent or manager. Now acting as manager of Southern mill. Experience on all goods from osnaburgs to fine lawns, also yarns white and colored, carded and combed, from 6's to 120's. Expert cotton classer and experienced buyer. Address No. 201.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed and have had long experience. Age 38. Married. Can furnish good references. Address No. 202.

WANT position as superintendent of plain weaving or yarn mill. Prefer mill in South Carolina. Now employed but wish to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 203.

(Continued on next page)

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 20 years experience on both colored and white work. Age 41. Married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 204.

WANT position as superintendent of your mill or carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can furnish first class references, both as to ability and character. Address No. 205.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have 10 years experience on No. 20's to 100's. Familiar with twist and winding. Age 31. Married. Best of references. Address No. 206.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced, high class, carder and spinner and superintendent of 17 years experience in Southern mills. Now employed in first class mill but am open for engagement at not less than \$100. Experience on all grades of cotton from colored raw stock to long staple. Also both hosiery, weaving yarns and waste yarns. Can save the amount of his wages by proper setting of his pickers and cards. Good references. Address No. 207.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish best of references. Address No. 208.

WANT position as carder. Can handle room with combers. 30 years old. Married. 10 years in card room. 3 years as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 209.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and have filled position in large mill. Good reference. Address No. 210.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 15,000 spindle weaving or yarn mill. Practical man experienced on both white and colored work. At present superintendent of smaller mill on dress gingham. Fine references. Address No. 211.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on white work. Now employed on colored work and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 212.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have good experience and can furnish satisfactory references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 213.

WANT position as superintendent or superintendent and manager of either yarn or plain cloth mill. Now running fine hosiery yarn mill. Competent and reliable. Address No. 214.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carder and spinner. Age 42. Strictly sober. Careful watcher of small things. Experienced on 6s to 50s. Address No. 215.

WANT position as bleacher, starch-er and finisher. Experienced on lawns, pongees, voiles, poplins, sheeting and towels. Also bleaching colors and stripes in shirting and dress goods. 20 years' experience. Satisfactory references. Address No. 216.

Power Required For Plain Weaving. (Continued From Page 3.)

Conclusions.—Since practically all the energy absorbed is used to overcome frictional resistances, which naturally vary with the conditions under which the loom runs, the only accurate method whereby we can find the power required is to carry out a practical test on the machine. As we have seen, the only part of the power that can be calculated with accuracy is that for the picking, and this is usually about one-third of the total. Of the power required for picking, only about 5 or 6 per cent, is usefully employed in overcoming warp friction and in lifting the fast-reed motion blade, the rest being spent in hammering strape. — Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, Eng.

Modern Ring Spinning. (Continued from Page 5.)

At the place where the two tin rollers are in closest proximity, the surfaces of the tin rollers are moving upwards and as there is only a space between them of one inch, a hooking-on wire should be used by the boy or girl to draw forwards the weighted end of the band. A hooking-on wire can be made from tough wire 1-8 in. in diameter and 18 in. long; with a circular loop at one end and a hook at the other end.

Tension of Spindle Bands.—It is essential that all the spindle bands on a ring frame should be of the same tension, or as near that as it is possible to tie them. The band should be fairly tight, but not so tight as to put an excessive strain on the spindle. If this is allowed it will prove detrimental both to the spindles and to the bands. In addition, more power will be required to drive the spindles. On the other hand the bands must not be so slack as to prevent the spindle being driven the correct number of revolutions per minute, as this causes soft-spun yarn and soft-built bobbins to be produced, and the ends to be constantly breaking down.

Lubrication of Other Parts of the Frame.—Previous to putting on the belt to run the two tin rollers and spindles only, the ring overlooker, or whoever is in charge, must have the lubrication of various other parts of the frame attended to. The frame shaft, and all the tin roller bearings, must be well oiled, as also should the studs in the frame end carrying the wheels. In addition, the teeth of the various wheels in the frame end should have a coating of some good thick lubricant

put on, such as cylinder oil, snow-drift lubricant, or tallow. Too much of this lubricant must not be applied at one time, as it will only be thrown out when the wheels are revolved. The main driving strap can now be put on, and the rollers and spindles only, revolved for a short time.

During the time that the tin rollers and spindles are revolving, careful attention must repeatedly be devoted to the oiling of the frame shaft and tin-roller bearings, to prevent any heating of the parts named. The life of the frame will be considerably shortened if they are not attended to, and a large amount of trouble will be caused later on. It is a good practice, after the first oiling up and run round of the tin rollers and spindles to put a little white tallow of good quality in the tin-roller bearings, taking care to preserve a clear space directly under the oilpipe. By this procedure, when any oil is poured down the pipe, it quickly comes in contact with the parts requiring the lubrication. Should the flannel self-lubricators, as they are termed, be used, the tallow should be placed on the tin-roller shafts previous to the lubricators being placed in position. If there is any heating of the bearings, the tallow melts before the shafts are injured and if the bearings do not heat sufficiently to melt the tallow quickly, it serves to keep the shafts and bearings greasy for some time. — Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, Eng.

(Continued Next Week).

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Meeting of National Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

(Continued from Page 10.)

ham Greene will give his address, after which, with the governor, he will informally receive the members and ladies.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the sessions will be held at 9 a. m. and 8:15 p. m.

On account of the numerous contingencies governing the program, both as to changes in titles of papers to be added later, the full program will not be issued until shortly before the meeting; but advance copies of any papers will be sent to the members on request if they are printed in time.

Cotton Growing in India.

Cotton Shipments and Reclamations.

Dust-proof and Water-proof Mill Flooring.

Economic Use of Lubricating Oils. Humidifiers.

International Tariff Relations.

Lithographic Method of Cotton Printing.

Present Day Relations between the Foreign Born Operative and the Mill Management.

Raising Cotton in California.

Reports of Committees.

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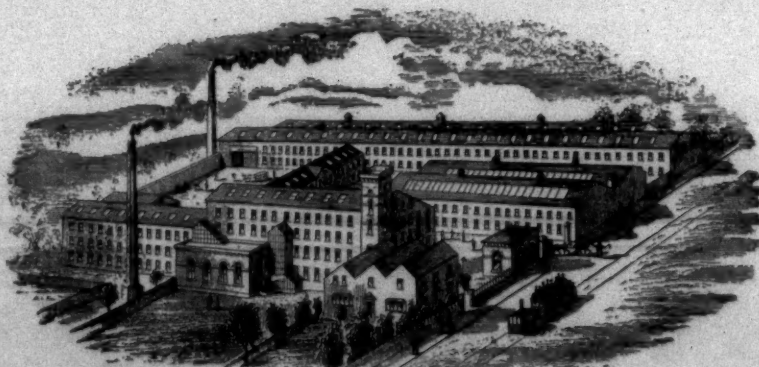
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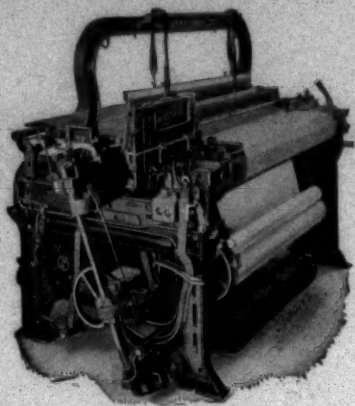
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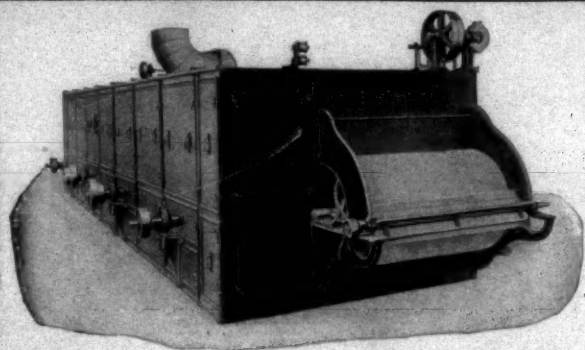
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